each frame (or other predetermined period), the downlink subframe is first transmitted from the base station 12 to all nodes 16 in the sector 14, after which the uplink subframe is received by the base station 12 from particular nodes 16. The downlink subframe 300 may be dynamic, such that it may be different in sequential time frames depending on, among other things, an uplink/downlink split determined by the communications processor 20. In an FDD system, the time frame is not divided between uplink and downlink data. Instead, an FDD downlink subframe is an entire frame of downlink data on a first channel, and an uplink subframe is an entire frame of uplink data on a second channel. In a typical FDD system, the downlink subframe and uplink subframe may be transmitted simultaneously during the same predetermined period. Thus, in an FDD system both the base station 12 and the nodes 16 may receive and transmit at the same time, using different channels. In another embodiment, the downlink subframe and uplink subframe may not be transmitted at the same time, but still use different channels.

Change(s) applied to document, /M.A.P./ 4/21/2011

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page ~~12~~ 15, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 6 also shows the mapping of the scheduled portion of the uplink subframe 400. Within the subframe 400, the TC/PHY packets 600 ~~packets 700~~ can be grouped by nodes. All transmissions from an individual node 16, other than bandwidth requests transmitted in bandwidth request contention slots, may be transmitted using the same modulation scheme. In one embodiment, each node's transmission is packed and fragmented to be an integer multiple of